

THE ENTERPRISE.

SWEETWATER, THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1869.

A Failure.

It was intended to hold a County Convention at Madisonville, Monday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Convention, but, for reasons unknown to us, it was a failure. We do not know, at this writing, whether there is yet to be a County Convention or not; neither does it make any material difference with us, but we do think it time that some good man should either voluntarily announce himself, or that the leading citizen should draw one out by calling on him. The people seem to be in a state of apathy regarding this subject. Not taking, or at least not exhibiting any interest in a matter of such vital importance to every citizen of the county, may redound unfavorably to us. It is but a little while until the election, let whoever are to be candidates, make it known, so that they may be interviewed by the people; that they may know what they are voting for, as well as the man to whom they are giving their suffrage. Candidates are out in nearly all the counties, do not suffer noble old Monroe to lag, but draw out some pure man, and we can easily elect him.

P. S. Since the above was placed in type, we have been requested to call upon the Conservatives to meet at Madisonville, the first Monday in December next, to make the nomination.

Passing Away.

It is distressingly sad to see how many good and leading men, are now being carried to their last resting place. A remarkable number have died, and continue dying daily. Scarcely a day passes but that we hear of one, and frequently more, being swept from off the stage of action. Unless death checks up in this inroad upon the celebrities of the world, the newspapers will be transmogrified into mere obituary sheets.

One by one these links are broken that unite the living present to the past.

[Communicated.]

Fruit Trees.

Editor Enterprise:
As the season for transplanting fruit trees is approaching, will you allow me to call the attention of those desiring choice fruits to the fact that Mr. Ward, of this place, has had considerable opportunity of becoming acquainted with the different varieties of fruits, and is fully persuaded that a better variety of peaches and apples cannot be found anywhere, than they have and are procuring. They have, also, choice varieties of other fruits; pears, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. The great advantage in buying from a home Nursery is, that the fruit is grafted on Tennessee stocks, which are adapted to the climate; again, the price of trees, &c., will be one half less, and the money is kept at home. We are glad to see that Messrs. Gaines & Ward are beginning work preparatory to planting and growing their fruits on the farm of Mr. I. T. Lenoir, near this place. Mr. Ward is an Englishman, and thoroughly understands his business. Buyers will be certain to get the best fruit, and the kind bargained for, which, if they have the same experience as the writer, is an item not to be disregarded, as it don't pay to buy "sour crabs" for choice fruit. M.

Computing Interest.

An exchange gives the following rule for computing interest, which, it says, is so simple and so true that every banker, broker, merchant, or clerk should post it up for reference. There being no such a thing as a fraction in it, there is scarce any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained by so few figures:

Six per Cent.—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separate the right hand figures and divide by sixty; the result is the true interest on such sum for such number of days at 6 per cent.
Eight per Cent.—Multiply any given amount by the number of days upon which it is desired to ascertain the interest, and divide by forty-five, and the result will be the interest of such for the time required at 8 per cent.
Ten per Cent.—Multiply the same as above and divide by thirty-six, and the result will show the rate of 10 per cent.

A young man and his intended presented themselves before the City Clerk of Davenport, Iowa, the other day, for a marriage license. It was found that the intended bridegroom was under age, and had neither parents nor guardians. In order to make the proceedings regular, the lady suggested that she herself should be appointed guardian. As she was over eighteen she was eligible, and was duly appointed as guardian, and then gave her consent that her ward should marry herself.

Taxes and State Bonds.

We call particular attention to the following article, from the Union and American:

A correspondent of an Eastern paper writes: "The people of the great West demand to be relieved from at least a part of the burden which oppresses them unduly, and the taxes will be reduced or the Radical faction dismembered." The stigma of repudiation is the scarecrow by which "the nation's waris," the bondholders of Wall street, are endeavoring to frighten our legislators, State and national, from a reduction of the taxes. The telegraph informs us that one portion of the financial policy of the administration is at last agreed on, and that is a recommendation against any change in the Internal Revenue system which will reduce the rates of taxation. The President, Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano appear, we are informed, to be united on this.

To say we cannot pay is one thing; to say we will not pay is another. But if driven to a point where we cannot pay, it will then be much easier for us to say we will not pay. The belief that a very large proportion of the indebtedness created during and since the war is attributable to the grossest corruption in Congress and our State Legislatures, causes our people to look with favor upon desperate remedies to cure these desperate evils. There is no taxation that the American people would not submit to in order to pay their just liabilities. But when they are compelled to pay tithe after tithe to the taxgatherer to satisfy enormous demands in principal and interest, which were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, they can but closely inquire whether private honor or public faith requires that they should pay off to the last farthing these more iniquitous demands. Not to go any further, the people of Tennessee cannot but view with astonishment and just indignation the enormous expenditures of the State since the war, and the reckless and rapid rate at which her bonded liabilities have been increased. Bonds issued since the war:

Loaned to Railroad Companies...\$13,297,000 00
Loaned to Turnpike Companies...55,000 00
813,352,900 00

These bonds were nominally issued to railroads and turnpikes for the purpose of enabling them to purchase iron or other material; in other words, for purposes of internal improvement. Yet, it is a well known fact that a very considerable proportion of these bonds were sold very much below par, and the proceeds applied not to the continuation or completion of these improvements but to the payment of their interest indebtedness. The beneficiaries of this legislative financing may be shown thus: A railroad company has a bonded indebtedness of \$100,000,000, maturing due on the 1st of January, which the State must pay if the railroad should fail to do so. In order to meet that indebtedness, the railroad company goes to the Legislature and obtains an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars in bonds for the express purpose of continuing its work. Instead of appropriating the bonds for the purposes for which they were obtained, the railroad company sells them at sixty cents on the dollar, gets one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, pays off the interest, one hundred thousand dollars, due on the 1st of January, and appropriates the remainder of the amount to the payment of salaries or some other unintended purpose.

When the first of the next July comes around another one hundred thousand dollars of semi-annual interest is due, and in addition to that the interest on the two hundred thousand dollars in bonds, which were loaned to the company the fall previous. To meet this demand there must be another appropriation of bonds for purposes of internal improvement nominally, but really to pay interest on bonds. To what extent this system of financing has been carried on by the Legislatures since the war, we are not prepared to say; but that it would not take long by this process to bankrupt the State there can be no question. It is openly proclaimed that much of this kind of legislation has been procured by bribery. If such be the case, are the people of Tennessee bound in law, equity or good conscience to pay these bonds?

We take the following from the Advertiser Gazette, and publish it for the benefit of all advertisers, who should heed its warning, and be sure to mark the number of times you wish your advertisement inserted:

"The publisher of a daily paper sued the Standard Life Insurance Company in the Supreme Court, of our city recently, before Judge Fithian, for a bill of \$773 on account of advertising. The company resisted payment on the ground that they had authorized but one insertion. There was no proof, however, of this. There was no order to that effect on the bill, and the company did not attempt to deny that they saw the advertisement continuing in the paper and failed to countermand it. When an advertisement is received in a publication office without the number of insertions marked upon it, or the cost of the insertion paid for at the time, the publisher can know nothing of the wish of the advertiser respecting the number of insertions desired, and as he can do nothing until advised by him whose business it is to attend to the matter, he can charge for every insertion given the advertisement until ordered out."

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—Jefferson Davis has been elected President of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of this city, and will reside here.

What a "Dead" Party Has Done.

Those who have been endeavoring to build up a new party upon the idea that the Democratic party is dead, have some very stubborn facts to confront them just now. The New York Democrat sums up the results of the October and November elections, in order to show that the Democrats have gained a substantial victory. The exhibit comes in this shape: "Among the States Grant carried in 1863, were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and California. These gave him an aggregate majority of 285,247. Among the States that went for Seymour were New York, New Jersey and Maryland. These gave an aggregate Democratic majority of 44,811. Leaving a total majority for Grant in the eleven States mentioned of 240,436. Those same eleven States have voted within the last two months, for candidates of greater or less importance, but always upon questions of party. One of the eight States that went for Grant last fall, this fall goes Democratic, leaving only seven, which have given aggregated Radical majorities of 75,000, against 285,247 last year. New York, New Jersey, Maryland and California have this fall gone Democratic, and given aggregated majorities of 82,000, against 44,811 last year. This, instead of leaving a Radical majority in the eleven States of 240,436, gives the Democracy a majority of 6,500. Within one year the Radical majority has decreased 209,747, while the Democratic majorities have increased 37,189." The latest returns from the election in Minnesota elect the Republican candidate for Governor by a few hundred votes. There are four or five counties yet to hear from; the precise figures cannot, therefore, be given yet. Had the Democracy been vigilant in the canvass there, and worked with the same zeal as the Republicans that State would have been placed in the Democratic column. As it is, the vote is sufficiently close to show that it is within their reach at the next election. Large gains have been made in the Legislature of the State, and the Republican majority on joint ballot has been reduced more than one-half. In addition to this, Democratic county officers have been elected in several of the Republican counties. All this very plainly shows that the Democracy gains are not confined to one State and one locality, but that they extend to all parts of the country.—Union and American.

Contracts to be Paid in Confederate Money.

From the Nashville Union and American.]
Since the close of the war many difficulties have arisen in the Southern States from the want of an established rule in regard to the responsibilities incurred under contracts made during the progress of the rebellion which stipulated either for the payment of dollars, which were mutually understood to mean dollars of Confederate money, or so many dollars in that currency. By the courts of some of the States, ours among the rest, it has been held that such contracts were void. These super-loyal Judges will now learn that they have been hasty in their decisions. The important points involved in the questions arising in the settlement of these contracts were definitely settled on the 1st inst., by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Thornton vs. Smith & Hartley from Montgomery, Ala., which was delivered by Chief Justice Chase, and is reproduced entire in this morning's Union and American. The principles of this decision are old in English law, and the present application of them recognizes that the authority maintained by military power, which was paramount in the Confederate States for more than four years, was the actual government of the region it occupied. The Court stated the following points, and gave an affirmative answer to each:

1. Can a contract for the payment of Confederate notes, made during the late rebellion, between parties residing within the so-called Confederate States, be enforced at all the Courts of the United States?
2. Can evidence be received to prove that a promise expressed to be for the payment of dollars was in fact for the payment of any other than lawful dollars of the United States?
3. Does the evidence on the record establish the fact that the note for ten thousand dollars was to be paid, by agreement of the parties, in Confederate notes.

The principal has heretofore been enunciated that none of the stipulations of contracts made to aid the rebellion can be enforced in the courts of this country, but the Supreme Court now holds that inasmuch as an ordinary business transaction did not involve any act of hostility to the government, it must be judged by its merits; and that, as the parties living within the Confederate lines were compelled to use this currency in general circulation in their midst, business transactions arising from and based on this necessity deserve legal recognition and protection. The general tone of the decision indicates a disposition to substitute law and reason for the prejudice and passion that have marked the political treatment of questions arising out of the late civil war.

The necessity under which the Southern people lay to submit to the Confederate government is clearly recognized by the court; and this clearly exhibits the injustice of the Republican policy which has founded in the simplest acts of civil obedience to a powerful *de facto* government, and even in the acts of common citizens who have shown a willing submission to the restored authority of the Federal government.

The court held that "the party entitled to be paid these Confederate dollars can only receive their actual value at the time

and place of the contract in lawful money of the United States." Gold was the only "lawful money" by which the standard was regulated. The following table was made up upon that basis, and although it varies somewhat as to localities, it will be found very useful to those having settlements to make of the nature decided by the Supreme Court of the United States:

1861—Jan. 1, to May 1,	5 per cent. below par.
July 1, to Oct. 1,	10 per cent. below par.
Oct. 1, to Oct. 15,	12 per cent. below par.
Oct. 15, Nov. 15,	15 per cent. below par.
Dec. 1,	20 per cent. below par.
Dec. 15,	30 per cent. below par.
1862—Jan. 1,	20 per cent. below par.
Feb. 1,	25 per cent. below par.
Feb. 15,	40 per cent. below par.
March 1,	50 per cent. below par.
March 15,	65 per cent. below par.
April 1,	75 per cent. below par.
April 15,	80 per cent. below par.
May 1,	90 per cent. below par.
May 15,	95 per cent. below par.
June 1,	95 per cent. below par.
June 15,	95 per cent. below par.
July 1,	95 per cent. below par.
July 15,	95 per cent. below par.
Aug. 1,	2 29 for 1
Aug. 15,	2 29 for 1
Sept. 1,	2 50 for 1
Sept. 15,	2 50 for 1
Oct. 1,	2 50 for 1
Oct. 15,	2 50 for 1
Nov. 1, 62, Feb. 1, 63,	3 for 1
1863—Feb. 1, to March 1,	3 10 for 1
March 1,	3 25 for 1
March 15, May 15,	5 for 1
May 15,	6 for 1
June 1,	6 50 for 1
June 15,	7 50 for 1
July 1,	8 for 1
July 15,	10 for 1
Aug. 1,	10 for 1
Aug. 15,	15 for 1
Sept. 1,	14 for 1
Sept. 15,	14 for 1
Oct. 1,	15 for 1
Oct. 15,	12 50 for 1
Nov. 1,	13 for 1
Nov. 15,	15 50 for 1
Dec. 1,	20 for 1
Dec. 15,	21 for 1
1864—Jan. 1,	21 for 1
Jan. 15,	20 for 1
Feb. 1,	20 for 1
Feb. 15,	20 for 1
March 1,	20 for 1
March 15,	20 for 1
April 1,	19 for 1
April 15,	21 for 1
May 1,	20 for 1
May 15,	18 for 1
Jun. 1, Jy 15, 18,	for 1
July 15 Aug 15, 20,	for 1
Aug. 15,	22 for 1
Sept. 1,	20 50 for 1
Sept. 15,	22 50 for 1
Oct. 1,	27 for 1
Oct. 15,	25 for 1
Nov. 1,	26 50 for 1
Nov. 15,	23 for 1
Dec. 1,	32 for 1
Dec. 15,	35 for 1
Dec. 31,	51 for 1
1865—Jan. 1,	60 for 1
Jan. 15,	65 for 1
Feb. 1,	50 for 1
Feb. 15,	46 for 1
March 1,	55 for 1
March 15,	67 for 1
April 1,	70 for 1
April 15,	80 for 1
April 20,	100 for 1
April 25,	200 for 1
April 27,	300 for 1
April 28,	500 for 1
April 29,	800 for 1
April 30,	1000 for 1
May 1,	1200 for 1

Petticoats and the Clinics.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, speaking of the females who attend medical lectures in Philadelphia, says:

"The Radical New York and Philadelphia papers are reeking with abuse of the students who looted and kissed some women out of the lecture-rooms of a medical college in Philadelphia. The students objected to women being present during the performance of a surgical operation at which the operating surgeon even was disgusted, and which was one which it was indecent for men and women to witness together. The women, with a boldness and hardihood that would have disgraced the most abandoned of their sex, persisted in remaining, and were hissed by the students, who felt outraged and shamed by such brazen effrontery. Whereupon, an infuriated howl of wrath and venomous chagrin was raised by the 'truly loyal' press. The secret of this burst of indignation is that some of these students are Southerners who have been time-serving and foolish enough to go among a people who despise and abhor them, to complete their medical studies instead of patronizing their home schools. It serves them right, and it should act as a lesson to them to keep away from Northern schools in the future. Let them come home. They are building up by their patronage the schools of Philadelphia, a city that detests them at heart while it takes their money and fawns upon them. There are enough medical schools here and elsewhere where gentlemen can prosecute their studies without being intruded upon by a pack of women who are striving to unsex themselves, and seem to have neither sense nor modesty left, in their wild hunt after their 'rights.'"

Prices of Land in Georgia.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph has the following:

"Lands in Georgia have advanced, on an average, not much short of 300 per cent. in the last two years. A financier was lamenting his luck the other day, in having bought railroad stocks instead of lands two years ago. He was then on the point of buying a plantation at \$5 an acre, but was afraid of it, and it has since been sold at \$17 an acre. All this time this bee hums in his head: 2,500 acres of land bought at \$5 per acre—\$12,500; sold at \$17 an acre—\$42,500; amount lost \$30,000. But \$17 an acre is no price for good land in Georgia. There is an abundant margin, and when the price gets up to \$50 an acre we can begin to consider."

Tennessee Legislature.

Senate.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Mr. Palmer introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an Insurance Commissioner, to hold his office for three years, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of insurance companies doing business in this State.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the condition of the stock of the State in plank and dirt road turnpike companies, the committee to have power to sit during the recess of the Legislature.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.

Mr. Fleming offered a resolution providing for the printing of three thousand copies of the Comptroller's report, which was adopted.

Mr. Hornberger, from the Committee on Common Schools, reported a bill abolishing the offices of State and County Superintendents.

Mr. Cheatham introduced a bill to erect a Governor's mansion on the old Lunatic Asylum site.

The contested election case of Inman against Taylor from Cooke county, was decided by giving the latter the seat, by ayes 34, noes 29.

The two Houses met in convention and elected Dr. W. H. Wharton, of Nashville, State Librarian on the ninth ballot.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Weather Wisdom.

The weather-wise people are predicting a severe winter. Even so dignified a journal as the Bulletin d'Association Scientifique, of France, ventures to indulge in prophecy, and announces that "the winter of 1869-70 will be exceptionally severe in the eastern hemisphere." The data are not very definite or clear to one outside of the meteorological circles, but the inside wise men talk with much show of sagacity of the beavers and prairie dogs of the West, who have begun early to anticipate the winter, and are making extraordinary preparations in advance. The winter in the French Bulletin is more scientific, and says: "Since the atmospheric perturbations of 1859-60, the years have been warmer, clearer and dryer, and the barometric pressure lighter than before. These anomalies cannot fail to find their compensations ere long, the winter before last closely corresponding with that of 1828, and everything betokening that about 1870 we shall have a great winter like that of 1829-30." We are not frightened quite yet, and advise our readers not to be alarmed unduly by such predictions. We remember to have read some of a similar character last autumn, which failed most ignominiously. We have always had private doubts whether beavers or prairie dogs could see much farther into the future than the almanac makers. We suspect that it is not better than guess-work with them, and they often make mistakes in their calculations. It is a reflection on human intelligence to think the beavers wiser than man; and we have long since decided that the character of the winter will be known much better in March than in November. It may be well, however, to give heed to the prophets of evil omen, and prepare for the worst.

[Providence Journal.]

A new grist of \$10 counterfeit greenbacks has been set afloat. This last issue is so well executed, and so close an imitation of the genuine, that professional experts can hardly detect the difference. The letter "P," in "pay the bearer" has an up stroke; in the genuine it has none. The fine lines which form the shading around the eagle's head in the vignette are coarse and scratchy compared with the genuine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It is stated the subject of the resumption of specie payments is being boldly advanced by Gen. Garfield and other Western members of the House, and it is considered probable that the discussion will be opened in Congress.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. W. C. JULIAN, aged 64 years, departed this life at her residence in this place on the night of the 18th instant, at 8:34 minutes. She was a member of the New School Presbyterian Church, and died in the full triumph of the faith. As one of that number who stood by her side and saw the separation from time to eternity, I can not refrain from speaking of her as a devoted Christian, realizing the approach of the King of Terrors with Christian fortitude, as it were exclaiming: "Oh! death where is thy sting? Oh! grave where is thy victory?" While faith with its sure "anchor" held her hopes steadily within the "vale." On the night of the 17th, she appealed to God to relieve her of her sufferings. As the mother of six children, four of whom she was spared to see grown and ornaments to society—she was an affectionate mother, not confined in her sphere to the happy family circle; but ever ready and willing to aid those whom she thought were suffering from the necessities of life, and as such she was beloved by all who knew her, and will long be remembered by her affectionate husband and children, who will meet her in heaven, by following her footsteps through this mundane sphere. Husband, sons and daughter, death has claimed your affectionate mother, and she has been wafted, by Angels, home to heaven. It is my dear friends with deep feelings of sympathy, I offer you my heart-felt condolence in your late bereavement. Too true sorrows—dark form that enters the chamber of hearts has not passed yours unnoticed, only let your hearts open to sweet sympathy and compassion; as the "flower remain open to the dew," excessive grief is said "to be the heart's suicide; yes, be comforted and think of her now as a spirit of holiness," that she has been welcomed within the pearly gates of heaven with songs of seraphic joy, while tears are falling. I can not but weep with you; she is in the midst of the visions of that world, where God wipes all tears away, while our mournful silence is broken with sobbings of grief, her ears are drinking the melodies of heaven, and she is beginning to sing that new song no one on earth can sing. J. M. A.

Louisa, Tenn., Nov. 20th 1869.

Why is dancing like new milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

New Advertisements.

Hight & Scruggs,
SWEETWATER, TENN.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
Clothing,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Hardware,

Queensware,

Stoneware,

Cast Spring and Blister Steel,

Horse Shoes,

Horse Nails, Cut Nails,

Castings, Wagon Boxes,

Salt, Sugar and Coffee,

Indigo and Malder,

Lenoirs' Thread, Train

and Linseed Oil, Paints, &c.

We buy and pay as much as the market will justify,

Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn, Eggs, Butter Feathers, Dry Hides, Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Tallow, Flax Seed, Dried Fruit, Meal and Flower.

We are also Agents for the Holston Plaster Company, and are prepared to furnish Plaster by the Car Load, or in small quantities.

We notify all that we are Agents for the sale of J. H. Taylor's Brooms Manufactured by him in this county, which can be purchased from us by Whole sale, at New York prices. They are equal, if not superior to any broom Manufactured in the North.

Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.

IN CHANCERY AT MADISONVILLE.

Nancy A. Looney, by her next friend John M. Anderson, vs. A. D. Looney, James M. Brett, and H. B. Pennington.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, from the affidavit of John M. Anderson, that defendant James M. Brett is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; and that the residence of defendant, H. B. Pennington, is unknown to said affiant: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Sweetwater Enterprise, notifying said non-resident defendant to appear at the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Madisonville, on or before the first Monday of April next, the same being a Rule Day, and make defence to complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. nov18-4tpf94. S. P. HALE, C. & M.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

W. C. P. Jones & Torbert, vs. Alexander Hood. In this cause it appearing, by affidavit, that the defendant, Alexander Hood, is a non-resident, so the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been served on his property. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Sweetwater Enterprise, a newspaper published in the town of Sweetwater, Tenn., for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said Alexander Hood to appear before me at my office in the 11th civil district of Monroe County, Tenn., on the 30th day of March, 1870, and make defence to said suit against him or it: will be proceeded with ex parte. Nov18-4tpf94. J. H. WORTH, J. P.

IN CHANCERY COURT AT MADISONVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Ives, Cunningham and Douglass, vs. Lyman W. Ayer. Or. Att. Bill.

Complainants charge in their bill, which is sworn to, that defendant, Lyman W. Ayer, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Sweetwater Enterprise, notifying said non-resident defendant to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at the Court House, in Madisonville, on the first Monday of December next, and make defence to complainants' said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte. S. P. HALE, C. & M. nov4-4tpf94

IN CHANCERY AT MADISONVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Petition for Divorce.

Rufus M. Witt vs. Margaret J. Witt.

Complainant charges in his bill, which is sworn to, that defendant Margaret J. Witt is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Sweetwater Enterprise, notifying said non-resident defendant to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the Court House, in Madisonville, on the first Monday of December next, and make defence to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

And it is further ordered by the Clerk and Master, that the complainant be allowed to take the depositions of Richard Holland and James Aikman deponentes on the 4th day of December, 1869, at the Law Office of T. W. Burge, in Athens, Tennessee; and that publication thereof for four consecutive weeks, as above ordered, shall be notice just and sufficient for the defendant to attend and cross examine. S. P. HALE, C. & M. T. W. BURGE, Sol. for Complainant. nov4-4tpf96

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